

Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1897.

HOW ELECTIONS ARE CONDUCTED IN PHILADELPHIA.

The testimony in the contested election cases now under consideration in the Court of Common Pleas fills two books containing nearly eighteen hundred pages, and the lawyers intend to occupy the whole week in discussing it. It is impossible for the general reader to wade through this mass of matter, but it is easy to see, from its general purport, that in some portions of Philadelphia the reported results of elections afford no indication whatever of the sentiments of bona fide voters.

The official returns gave Mayor Fox a majority of nearly two thousand. The contestants now claim that if the vote of the divisions where wholesale violations of law were perpetrated is thrown out, and other palpable errors are corrected, Tyndale will have a majority of more than 1000; and when able lawyers seriously contend that they have exposed discrepancies of this character, it is evident that our elections are rapidly degenerating into a contest of fraud and villainy rather than a fair method of ascertaining public opinion.

There is no doubt that the Democracy of Philadelphia were determined to win last fall, by fair means or foul. They resolved to carry the city at all hazards, and doubting whether this could be done honestly, their desperate and unprincipled managers concocted and executed the most gigantic frauds that were ever perpetrated in this community.

Their first reliance was upon coffee-pot naturalization papers. This part of their programme has been exposed at length heretofore in our columns. It is impossible to point out in detail all the rascality connected with the issue of more than 6000 charters of citizenship in a few weeks; but there is little doubt that the Democracy illegally gained from this source alone more than the average majority of their candidates on the city ticket.

But their efforts were by no means confined to the conversion, by false oaths or fraudulent documents, of newly-arrived emigrants into old residents. Many other descriptions of villainy were freely used to help the cause. In some of the strong Democratic divisions every important injunction of the election laws was totally disregarded. No inquiry was made in regard to the qualifications of voters, and the only question considered was whether the applicant for a freeman's privileges would swell the volume of Democratic fraud.

The lists of taxables were not consulted, the challenges and remonstrances of Republican inspectors were not heeded, and the worst of ballot-box stuffers held high carnival. Out of many facts, however, we have only space here to recapitulate a few of the most striking.

In the Seventh division of the Third ward, 182 votes were received in one hour. This is at the rate of more than three a minute. The rapidity is explained by the fact that the Democratic judge unlawfully retained throughout the day the list of taxables, and he managed this record so carelessly that he omitted to mark twenty-seven persons who did vote, while he marked ninety-eight persons who did not vote. Six hundred Democratic votes were returned in the division, many of which are alleged to be fraudulent. One witness says a party of New York repeaters voted at this division twice during the day, in the afternoon as well as the morning, and a number of false personations have been distinctly proven.

In another division two hundred and forty-nine votes were polled before a list of taxables was produced. Here, too, the New York gang of twelve or fifteen strangers, headed by Mike Fitzgerald, were permitted to vote, and false personations were numerous.

In the Eighth division of the Fourth ward Alderman McMullin himself was in the field, and great things were of course to be expected. A Democratic majority of 432 was returned. During the first hour 164 or 165 votes were polled, and the contestants claim that at least 175 persons voted without any proof of their qualifications having been given. The New York gang were traced to the neighborhood of this place, but as there was an abundance of other recruits ready to make false personations, it is possible that they confined their active labors to other localities. The Republican inspector of this division testifies that all votes that were offered were taken, and that although he generally asked the residence, the votes were in the box before an answer was received.

In one of the divisions of the Twentieth ward a false count of the tickets was made in the interest of the Democratic candidates. In one of the divisions of the Seventeenth ward a Democratic inspector who manipulated affairs, in a style which the Fourth ward officials only could emulate, was promptly rewarded for his services by an appointment on the police force after Mayor Fox was installed in office. With this incentive in view he managed to increase the Democratic vote from 325 in 1867 to 456 in October, 1868, and to 674 at the Presidential election in November.

It is impossible in a brief article to thread the mazes of these complicated and extensive frauds. It is evident that the Democratic victory of October, 1868, was achieved by the aid of innumerable crimes. Forgery and perjury were as freely resorted to as if they were venial offenses, and thousands of souls were tinged with an ineffaceable stain of guilt to fill the Row with Democratic officials. It remains for the Court to decide whether this demon work will not, after all, be undone; but it is scarcely possible that all the Democrats who obtained certificates of election last year will be permitted to retain their present positions.

THE AVONDALE SUFFERERS.

The frightful disaster at the Avondale mines has sent a thrill of horror through the whole nation, and the sympathy which has been excited in behalf of the sufferers is profound and sincere. From the information which has been given of the character of the catastrophe, all hope that the doomed men would be rescued was abandoned from the first; and when the news was received yesterday that the mine had been penetrated, no one was disappointed to learn that death had already put an end to the sufferings of the victims. These cannot be recalled to life again, but something can be done to alleviate the anguish of the widows and orphans, and to make them feel that there is a cordial sympathy for them in their bereavement, and the case is one that calls for a display of that large-hearted, practical benevolence for which the citizens of Philadelphia have been always noted when there is occasion for a demand upon their pockets.

Over two hundred men perished suddenly and without a note of warning by this fearful calamity, and it is safe to say that there are nearly one thousand persons, women and children, left widows and orphans, and who, in the midst of their bereavement, find their work doubly intensified by being deprived of their only means of support. The necessities of these poor people are immediate, and if any aid is extended to them it ought to be done promptly. We feel assured that it is only necessary to have the case set before our citizens to procure a most generous response.

In New York a subscription for the relief of the Avondale sufferers has already been set on foot, and a considerable sum secured. Governor Geary and Judge Asa Packer, our rival candidates for the Governorship, have each started the good work in the interior of the State by subscribing according to their means, and it now remains for the wealthy citizens of Philadelphia to come forward with their accustomed liberality.

These miners and their families have peculiar claims on us. This is the chief city of the State, and the great coal shipping port; and as we draw much of our wealth from these mines, it is fitting that we should show a lively interest in the miners on such an occasion as this.

It will take time for the sufferers by the Avondale calamity to settle down to employments by which they can earn their bread. They have been suddenly cut off from their usual means of subsistence, and any relief that is offered them will be increased in value by the promptness with which the donations are made.

We are very much pleased to announce in this connection that a grand operatic concert will be given on Saturday evening next by the Richings English Opera Company, in aid of a fund for the Avondale sufferers. Every member of the troupe has volunteered on this occasion, and the orchestra have tendered their services.

The entire receipts will therefore go to the wives and families of the dead miners. In addition to the other performances, Mr. Henry Drayton, assisted by Mrs. Bernard, and the company, will sing the "Star-Spanned Banner," as it was sung by him at a great Union meeting in this city just before the breaking out of the Rebellion. The members of the theatrical and operatic profession are generally the first to offer their services when there is a call like this; and the promptness with which Mrs. Bernard and her company have volunteered ought to fix them more firmly than ever in the regards of the public. The citizens of Philadelphia owe it to themselves that every inch of room in the Academy, from parquet to dome, shall be occupied on next Saturday evening, and we know that no one will be more gratified to have the receipts swelled to the largest possible amount than the esteemed directress of the troupe and her talented assistants. Let there be a full house on this occasion, if there is not another one during the season.

A RAY OF LIGHT.

The assault on Detective Brooks is still as mysterious as it was dastardly, but Supervisor Tuttle, in a letter to the Internal Revenue Department, has thrown some light on the subject. It will be remembered that soon after the whisky establishment of George Montjoy, the "wild-cat" banker, was placed under seizure, eighty-seven barrels of spirits which were stored in his warehouse were spirited away in the most mysterious manner. These eighty-seven barrels were finally traced to the concern on Front street, near Arch, kept by John Kenan, in which Mr. Brooks was standing when the assassins of the whisky ring came upon him. Efforts had been twice made during last week to obtain some knowledge of the manner in which this was accomplished by an examination of Kenan's books, and each time that the effort was made it failed. On Monday, finally, Mr. Brooks repaired to Kenan's establishment, under instructions to secure an examination of his books, with seizure of the entire establishment as the alternative. Mr. Brooks had barely commenced his task when it was interrupted by the cowardly and infamous attempt upon his life.

One of the witnesses in the contested election cases was Mrs. Mary Andrews, who testified that she saw a gang of about twenty men on last election day select names and

occupations from an assessment list, and that after changing their hats they proceeded to a poll under the charge of Democratic election officers. The counsel for the respondents ascertained during her examination that she was the wife of a police officer, and Mr. Mann alleged in his recent speech, that "on the day following her testimony her husband was turned off the police force." Is this the way our good Mayor Fox manages his department? Are men always dismissed if their wives, relatives, or friends dare to tell the truth about Democratic desperadoes? Is it one of the principles of the party to punish the husband when the wife discharges a solemn duty to the community? Let us hear no more of the meanness of the miscreant who sought to be revenged against an adversary by making months at his sister; he was a model of chivalry when compared with the men who dismissed Policeman Andrews.

The late National Union Republican Convention in Mississippi, which was controlled by men anxious to galvanize a Democratic party in that State, contained seventy-five colored delegates, or one-fourth of the whole number present. The liberal tactics adopted by the old friends and supporters of Jeff. Davis are explained by the fact that there is a greater colored than white population in the Commonwealth, and it was, therefore, absolutely necessary that a tub should be thrown to the whale. Meanwhile, although the aid of the freedmen is warmly solicited in Mississippi, in Pennsylvania the Democratic party continues to denounce colored suffrage in the bitterest terms.

The Democracy of Wisconsin have at last discovered that they "rejoice in the extinction of slavery." The Democracy of Pennsylvania have not yet officially formed and expressed an opinion on this subject, but it is possible that during the next twenty years they will gradually grope their way to the advanced point gained by their Wisconsin brethren. Meanwhile, however, they are still floundering in the depths of State Rights and secession theories, and disposed to consider the resolutions of '98 as the embodiment of Democratic wisdom.

The New Mexicans are coming to the rescue of the Republican party, as the returns indicate that Chavez, the Republican candidate for delegate to represent the Territory in Congress, has been elected. At the last contest he was defeated by a Democratic or independent candidate. As he has no vote in Congress, the result possesses no practical significance beyond the fact that it is a fair offset to the reported Democratic victory in Montana. Since she boasts of her Cavanaugh, let redeemed New Mexico rejoice in the return of her Chavez.

DENMARK continues to warmly urge the payment of her little bill for the island of St. Thomas. The American people have no disposition to give for this insignificant possession, which is a mere speck upon the waters of the Atlantic, the extravagant price agreed upon by Secretary Seward, and as they are not bound in honor to ratify a bargain which was manifestly either foolish or corrupt, Raasloff, if he is determined to sell, must look for a purchaser elsewhere.

POSTAL SERVICE OF THE NORTH GERMAN UNION.—The report of the Chancellor of the Union to the North German Diet details at length the operations of its postal service during the year 1896. The North German postal service extends over an area of 768,771 German square miles, with 39,475,033 inhabitants, or 4099 per square mile (census of December 31, 1897); of these 12,449,150 live in places provided with post offices, 15,925,883 in rural districts not having post offices. The number of post offices is 4461; one for every 17 square miles (German) and per 648 inhabitants, viz.:—493 post offices, 545 way stations (first class, 3242 way stations (second class), 184 offices at isolated railroad stations; total, 4464 post offices. Moreover there were 21 railroad post offices which carried the mails on 109 railway routes. The number of letter-boxes throughout the North German Postal Union amounted to 21,248, of which 7908 were in places with post offices and 13,340 in rural districts; in the latter one letter-box per 1362 inhabitants. During the year 1896 the average daily number of railroad trains, on 1623 (German) miles of railroad, was 1641; of which 1173 have special post offices, and 575 are accompanied by mail conductors. On high roads there were 3523 different mail routes, namely:—833 of one mile or less, 1950 of from one to two miles, 280 of two to three miles, 501 of three to four miles, and 529 of over four miles (German); total length of all routes, 18,700 miles. The number of post offices of mail (2 and 19) at one course) during the year has been 4517, of which 105 were served less than once per day; 2429 once per day; 558 twice every day, and 221 three or more times a day. The number of mail routes by water was 79, and the aggregate distance 442 miles. The total number of miles traversed in the North German Postal Union in 1896 was as follows:—On railroads, 5,122,809; on high roads, 7,749,415; by water, 126,231—total, 13,998,455 miles. Officers employed in the postal administration were 14,289; of these, 37 were superior post directors. The subaltern employees number 10,121, of whom 2548 were letter-carriers in cities, and 8621 in rural districts. The postal service on railroads employed 772 officers and 157 assistants. Special public buildings for post offices are 278, in 196 different places. At the end of the year there were 1737 postal stations (posthaltestellen), with 1636 mail contractors, 6055 postillions, and 17,586 post-horses. The number of vehicles in service was as follows:—Railroad post-cars, 488; coaches in railroad cars, 97; vehicles on high roads, 4574; sleighs, 1193—total, 6150. Owned by mail contractors:—Wagons, 6651; sleighs, 2164—total, 8815. Aggregate number of vehicles, 14,965.

There were carried during the year as the aggregate number of letters and parcels, 307,993,676 packages, five-sixths of which were within the North German Union, 170,929,344 ordinary letters, and 4,460,256 registered.

Also, 386,796 copies of periodicals, etc., passed through the mails; 253,215 of these were political papers mailed to subscribers. Of the total number 86,554 were published in North Germany, 18,375 in South Germany, Austria, Luxembourg, Switzerland, and Italy, and 16,444 in other foreign countries. Of letters mailed to persons in the North German Postal Union, 667,795 could not be delivered, namely:—369,509, or 54 per cent., because the persons addressed could not be found; 165,291, or 24 per cent., because the persons addressed refused to take the letters; 34,008, or 5 per cent., not called for at the post office (post-restante letters); 104,847, or 16 per cent., because the persons addressed had died or emigrated. Cause the persons addressed had died or emigrated. Through the dead-letter office 624,441, or 78 per cent., of these letters were returned to the writers. Thus of these letters were returned (230,140,000), 154,504, or 6 per cent., remained on hand. The receipts from internal postal intercourse amounted in 1896 to 6,065,989 thalers; of which 5,216,140 were for prepaid letters. The income from money orders was 156,877

thalers. The number issued was 8,375,777, representing 104,732,184 thalers. Orders for money are issued also in cities in South Germany, Luxembourg, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, and since last New Year's day in the United States.

HOW TOWNS GROW IN THE NORTHWEST.—The town of Duluth, situated near the northeastern verge of Lake Superior, bids fair to be one of the first cities of the new fast-developing Northwest. The Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, now one-third completed, will soon connect, by its one hundred and fifty miles of iron rails, this natural commercial depot on the great body of fresh water in the world with the upper waters of the mighty Mississippi at St. Paul. Added to this advantage, all the probabilities now are that Duluth will be made the central terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, soon to start into being under the genial fingers of the first financiers in the country. The best locations on the lake and bay side of Duluth have been lately secured by the railroad companies, to obtain adequate facilities for the immense tonnage in transit that will ensue on the completion of these lines, the smaller of which will be finished by the first day of June next. Real estate operators have naturally taken advantage of these facilities, and property has appreciated considerably within the last few days. Lots have trebled in value, and to the sale of many of them are attached conditions requiring building improvements to be made speedily. An Episcopal church, two commodious hotels, many stores, and numerous dwellings will all be completed this fall. The population of Duluth now numbers about eleven hundred. In all probability the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad to this enterprising port will see its population increased at least tenfold. Thus it is that the backwoods of the American continent are utilized and little frontier settlements made monster metropolises of trade.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1897. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on the 15th inst. WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, September 6, 1897.

WHEREAS, James J. Brooks, a detective officer in the service of the United States Government, and a resident of the city, whilst in the discharge of his duty, was this day cowardly shot, with the intent to assassinate him, by two or more wickedly disposed persons, in a store situated in the neighborhood of Front and Arch streets, about 2:30 P. M. The assassins hastened to a chaise with two horses attached, which was in waiting close by the scene of outrage, and which, after the dastardly deed was done, was driven furiously, the driver lashing his horses, up Front street to Callowhill street, thence to St. John street, thence to Buttonwood street, thence to Sixth street, thence to Spring Garden street, thence to Fairmount Park, where the trace so far has been lost—

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me, I do hereby offer a reward of (\$1000) ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of the guilty perpetrators of this dreadful act. The attention of all good citizens is called to this outrage, and their assistance is most earnestly invoked.

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE

MASTER OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF PENNSYLVANIA, ETC. MITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz:— Troy, Bradford county, Sept. 4, 1897. Towanda, Sept. 6, 1897. Honesdale, Wayne county, Sept. 7, 1897. Kittanning, Armstrong county, Sept. 7, 1897. Beaver, Beaver county, Sept. 7, 1897. Bradford, Bradford county, Sept. 7, 1897. Somerset, Somerset county, Sept. 14, 1897. The meetings at Troy, Towanda, and Honesdale will be addressed by Governor J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott, and Hon. W. D. Kelley. Governor O. F. Morton of Indiana, Hon. John A. Bingham of Ohio, and Hon. Wayne McVeigh of Pennsylvania, will address the meeting at Pittsburg. JOHN GOVODE, Chairman. G. W. HAMBERLEY, M. G. QUAY, W. J. WHITE, S. F. GWINNER, Secretaries. 8 30 197.

OFFICE OF THE R. W. THE GRAND

MASTER OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF PENNSYLVANIA, ETC. The Officers of the Grand Lodge will desire to participate in the Laying of the Corner Stone, by Masonic ceremony of the Humboldt Monument, at the Park on MONDAY next, are hereby notified to be at the Masonic House, at the Park, at 11 o'clock A. M., P. M. of that day. The procession will form at the Mansion House, in the Park, at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely. Same Masonic dress to be used at the laying of the corner stone of the Masonic Temple—black hats, black dresses, white gloves, white aprons. The Grand Lodge will wear their proper jewels and aprons. By order of the R. W. MASTER, GEORGE W. WOOD, Grand Marshal.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7, 1897. FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the persons who assaulted and shot JAMES J. BROOKS, United States Revenue Detective, on the 8th inst., or for information that will lead to their arrest and conviction. A proportionate reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of any person concerned in the said assault and shooting, or for information that will lead to such arrest and conviction. E. M. GREGORY, United States Marshal.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE—SIX-

MONTHLY SESSION, beginning September 14th. THE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the general student of Mathematics, Experimental Science and Natural History, begins Tuesday, September 14th. THE TECHNICAL SCHOOLS for students of Civil, Mine and Mechanical Engineering, Analytical and Electrical Chemistry, and Architecture, begin Tuesday, September 21st. Apply at the College Building, MARKET STREET, above Second Street. ALFRED L. KENNEDY, M. D., President of Faculty.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT

sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alkalinized Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and does not melt. For sale by drug stores generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 24 CHESNUT STREET.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1897. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on the 15th inst. WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—"HAVING

used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonics for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and nervous prostration. It is a valuable system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor makes it especially suitable for the young. DR. J. C. GARDNER, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery. For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & GOWDEN, No. 602 ARCH STREET, and by Druggists generally.

JOSE POEY,

Medico-Chirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la mañana y de 5 1/2 a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle N. de San Juan, No. 738. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817.

DR. JOSEPH POEY,

Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 738 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street. Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 5 1/2 to 6 P. M. 7261

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

City Warrants registering to \$7,000 will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from this date. JOSEPH P. PEIRSON, City Treasurer.

YANKEE GREEN CORN CUTTERS,

for table and kitchen use, give you the healthy pulp without the indigestible hull. Various styles and prices, from 25 cents up, for sale at all the house-furnishing stores. 87

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPER-

ator of the "Duke of Anandria," is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1087 WALNUT ST. 121

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—

A General Meeting of the Club will be held at the NATIONAL UNION CLUB HOUSE, NO. 1105 CHESNUT Street, on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, September 9, 1897, to organize for active service during the present campaign. By order of the Executive Committee. ALEX. P. COLESBERRY, President.

W. HARRY MILLER, Secretary.

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FIRST-CLASS PIANOS AT FIXED

PRICES.—Opening of DUTTON'S NEW PIANO ROOMS, Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street, Chickering Pianos. Immense Reduction in Prices and Introduction of the One Price System. Great Success of the New Price List in New York and Boston. Strict Justice to all purchasers by means of the

ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES,

and unalterable New Price List. WILLIAM H. DUTTON, Secy. Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street.

J. E. GOULD, NO. 928 CHESNUT

Street, is selling Stock & Co.'s and Haines Bros' Pianos and Harps, and Hamlin's Cabinet Organs nearly as low as any firm in the city. 9 28

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. AGENTS, JOHN A. ALLEN, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

CLOTHING.

THE FALL CLOTHES BUSINESS!

Mark ye! neighbors! Good folks all! Fine Fall Outfits, at GREAT BROWN HALL! Clothes for Autumn, men and boys! Splendid goods, at lowest price! Clothes for ladies (or youth), for sea; Gorgeous patterns! All the rage! Young folks, old folks, are it and small. Rush to buy at GREAT BROWN HALL! Clothes for stout men and for thin; Clothes for boys to study in; Clothes for short men, clothes for tall— Every kind at GREAT BROWN HALL! Clothing sure to fit you well; best the price! How cheap we sell! Come and see the goods for Fall! Splendid goods at GREAT BROWN HALL! Unparalleled Satisfaction. Is the portion Of everybody Who buys Fall Clothing AT THE GREAT BROWN HALL OF ROCKHILL & WILSON, NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

OIL CLOTHS.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

No. 1222 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 9 9 wsm:177p

CARPETINGS AND OIL CLOTHS.

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